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BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.—The pamphlet just issued, written by Hon. Robt. J. Walker, advocates the plan of gradual emancipation and colonization, as proposed by President Lincoln. —At a recent fire in Boston, a fireman was killed and six others injured by the falling of a wall. —The only Southern members in the House of Representatives, who voted for the Confiscation bill as it passed that body, were Messrs. Blair, of Virginia; Casey, of Kentucky; Fisher, of Delaware, and Maynard, of Tennessee. —Gov. Andrew, of Mass., says that 10,000 men will be required to fill up the Massachusetts regiments now in active service. —It will be observed that there was quite an exciting scene in the House of Representatives on Saturday. —H. R. Helper, author of the *Impending Crisis*, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Buenos Ayres. —Mr. Boutwell, the newly appointed U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now at Cairo, Ill., but will soon be in Washington. —It is said that the banks of the Mississippi river from Memphis to Vicksburg are waving fields of corn. —The *Washington Star* says that under the Confiscation bill just passed, "the courts of law must convict before any property under it can be taken, nor is the law operative until the President shall have made proclamation as to such parts of the states as he may judge proper to apply it; and further that the constitutionality of its provisions will be tested in the Supreme Court." —It is said that the interview between President Lincoln and the Members of Congress from the Border slave states, referred to in another column, "related to the policy of adopting gradual emancipation, in order to avoid immediate and bloody abolition." —The policy of consolidating the scattered armies in Virginia, under Gen. Pope, is going on in the upper country. —The City Council of Newark, N. J., have ordered the issue of corporation due bills for small change. —Some cases of yellow fever have occurred in New Orleans. —The Republicans of Congress instead of issuing an address, passed a resolution in favor of "continuing the war for crushing out the rebellion" —to "punish treason and traitors with fitting severity—and "to support the President and the administration." —A large war meeting was held in Boston on the 12th, addressed by Charles J. Loring and Edward Everett, and resolutions adopted to aid in enlisting. —The "strike" among the grain shovellers in New York has extended to the stevedores; it will interrupt business in the grain trade. —Extensive defences are being thrown up by the Confederates around the city of Mobile; a ditch has been dug surrounding the place, and the harbor completely obstructed. —The City Council in New Orleans has been deposed. —It is stated in a letter from St. Louis, in the North-

ern papers, that a gentleman from St. Louis, who recently conversed with Millard Fillmore, says, that "Mr. F. expressed to him the opinion that the abolitionists in Congress have undone what the army has done." —The *Richmond Dispatch* says that up to noon on Monday the 7th, no engagement had taken place on the Peninsula. —The "provision of the Confiscation bill which sets free all the slaves of all rebels who come into the Federal lines, or are abandoned by their masters, or who are found in places captured," says the *Washington Republican*, "squelsches out Gen. Halleck's order No. 3." —The *Washington Republican* calls Gen. Halleck "inimitable and incomprehensible." —Gen. Butler has arrested and imprisoned in New Orleans, at hard labor, one person for exhibiting in his window a skeleton labelled Chickahominy and another for exhibiting a cross which he said was made from the bones of a U. S. soldier. —The *London Court Journal* gives full accounts of the marriage of the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, on the 1st. inst., and of the presents made to the bride by the Queen and the Prince of Wales. —The property of Gen. Twiggs, in New Orleans, has been confiscated by order of Gen. Butler. —The Mayor of Baton Rouge and Mr. Benjamin, brother of J. P. Benjamin, have been arrested, and fearful of sickness if imprisoned at Fort Jackson, took the oath of allegiance, and were released.

WAR NEWS.

It is stated that the Confederates have withdrawn their forces from within front of General McClellan's army, and it is the prevailing opinion at Fortress Monroe that they will soon be heard from in some other field of operations. As one of the Federal steamers was passing up the James River on Friday she was fired at from Fort Powhatan, one ball striking her.

At New Hope, in Nelson county, Kentucky, on Friday night, a Federal regiment encountered a body of Confederates, and it is said routed them. No casualties are reported on either side. It is reported that the town of Lebanon, in Marion county, has been burned by the Confederates, and it is also reported that Morgan's cavalry are moving on Lexington fifteen hundred strong, announcing their intention to proceed to Louisville.

There is no later intelligence concerning the bombardment of Vicksburg. Gen. Van Dorn, who has a large force of Confederate troops below the town, one day last week attempted to surprise a portion of the Federal army stationed near the river. The attack was made, but the Federal troops being under the protection of the gunboats, the Confederates were compelled to retreat with some loss. It is said there is some doubt as to the success of the canal project to cut off Vicksburg from river communication, on account of the low water.

On Saturday a body of Federal troops entered Culpeper Court-House, Va., and attacked and dispersed a force of about one hundred

Confederate cavalry, killing and wounding some, and taken eleven prisoners.

Col. Mulligan, commander of the Federal forces at the siege of Lexington, Mo., is now at the head of a body of men engaged in throwing up entrenchments at Harper's Ferry, Va.

The late Col. of the Second Maryland regiment, resigned on account of ill-health, which left the command of the regiment to the Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Duryea. The Governor of Maryland, however, appointed a gentleman from that State as Colonel, and sent him to Fortress Monroe, to take command. To this the officers and men demurred, and the result was that the newly appointed Colonel was taken before the military committee for examination, where he showed himself incompetent —through technical questions—and was consequently relieved of his command.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 9th inst., states that gentlemen who left Madison on Monday, say that Gen. Curtis' command was at Jacksonport, endeavoring to make its way to the river. He is represented as suffering terribly from the lack of forage and supplies. The railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Gen. Hindman's orders, on the 28th ult., as it was feared that Curtis would pass that place on his way to the Mississippi, or be used by the troops coming to his aid.

The *Richmond Examiner* of July 7th, says that Gen. Humphrey Marshall has resigned his commission in the Confederate army, and his brigade has been turned over to Gen. Williams.

A scouting party, who had been as far as the Rappahannock, reports that the Federal pickets have been driven in, but no particulars have been received.

Gen. Jeff. Davis, has issued an address to the Confederate army of Eastern Virginia, who have participated in the late battles before Richmond, thanking them for their bravery, speaking of their success, declaring that they have compelled the Federal forces to retreat from field to field over a distance of thirty-five miles compelling them to seek shelter under their gunboats, and urging the Confederates to renewed exertion.

Gen. Magruder of the Confederate army, has been assigned to a new command in a distant Military Department.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of Tuesday says that the number of Federal prisoners in confinement in that city on Friday, the 4th inst., was 4,600, including the wounded.

The *Petersburg Express* of Thursday publishes a letter from the James river, dated on the 4th of July, giving a list of the U. S. steamers and transports at Harrison's Landing, enumerating twenty-one large steamers and seventy tug-boats. The letter concludes by estimating the reinforcements that had arrived at from 15,000 to 20,000, and thinks they were a portion of Burnside's troops.

It is stated in the New Orleans papers that a report prevails that Gen. Van Dorn is organizing an army to attack New Orleans.